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Population and Migration

NEW BOOKS

EASTMAN, P. R. *A comparison of the birth rates of native and foreign-born white women in the state of New York during 1916.* (Albany: New York State Department of Health, Division of Public Health Education. 1918. Pp. 15.)

Mr. Eastman's study is somewhat more elaborate than that of Dr. Davis noted on page 852 and is correlated with other studies along the same line. It is a welcome supplement to the work of Kuczynski, Young, and the United States Immigration Commission. His Table V, "A comparative study of the fecundity of native and foreign-born white mothers together with their success in rearing their children," is especially noteworthy, and enters a field which has had altogether too little cultivation by our American vital statisticians.

A. B. W.

GALEOT. *L'avenir de la race. Le problème du peuplement en France.* (Paris: Nouvelle Librairie Nationale. 1917. Pp. 344.)

JORDAN, E. *Contre la dépopulation. Le point de vue catholique.* (Paris: Bloud & Gay. 1917. Pp. 32. 0.50 fr.)

KRUG, A. *Pour la repopulation et contre la vie chère.* (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1918. Pp. xii, 304. 4.50 fr.)

MAGNUSSON, L. *Norwegian laws concerning illegitimate children.* Legal series no. 1. Bureau publication no. 31. (Washington: Children's Bureau. 1918. Pp. 37.)

SMITH, E. J. *Race regeneration.* (London: King. 1918. 7s. 6d.)

WATTAL, P. K. *The population problem in India. A census study.* (Bombay and London: Bennett, Coleman & Co. 1916. Pp. ii, 83.)

This is a dismal book, as anything on the population of India must be. It is the more dismal, however, in that it reveals the existence of persons who argue that there is plenty of room for more people even in Hindustan—and this in the face of certain little short of hideous facts brought out by the vital statistics of the Indian census. Child marriage and infant mortality keep the population down. The following table of birth rates speaks for itself:

	England	India
Crude birth rate (1911).....	24.4	38.6
Birth rate per 1,000 women 15 to 45 years of age.....	98.0	128.0
Birth rate per 1,000 married women 15 to 45 years of age	196.0	160.0

The book contains very valuable material for the student of population. Mr. Wattal sees no relief for population pressure in India except through some form of birth control, preferably "moral restraint"; but he, naturally, does not tell us how any form of birth control propaganda is going to make headway in a land where public opinion makes unmeasured fecundity the highest religious duty.

A. B. WOLFE.

Fourteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, hearing. Parts 8-11. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1918. Pp. 177-253.)

Report on Fresno's immigration problem with particular reference to educational facilities and requirements. (Sacramento: State Commission of Immigration and Housing. 1918. Pp. 28.)

Social Problems and Reforms

The Unmarried Mother. By PERCY GAMBLE KAMMERER. Criminal Science Monograph. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1918. Pp. xiv, 342. \$3.00.)

This study is based upon 500 cases culled from the records of charity organizations in and about Boston, and aims principally at an inductive determination of the causes of illegitimacy. Only 69 of the 500 cases are described in detail and these are used to illustrate the various groups of causative factors which the author gradually discerned from analysis of his material. The reader interested in human documents, nearly all it is unnecessary to state of a very drab hue, will turn to chapters 3 to 16 which give the case histories. The relative importance of causes, as classified by Mr. Kammerer, is given in Appendix A.

Although only 132 out of the 500 mothers whose cases were studied had had mental examinations, Mr. Kammerer is of the opinion that approximately a third of the 500 were mentally abnormal. In the remaining two thirds bad home conditions appear as a "major factor" in 194 cases and a "minor factor" in 158. Bad companions appear as a factor in 144 cases, bad environment in 85 (p. 320). It is significant that 31.6 per cent of the 500 women were domestic servants, and 26.2 per cent factory workers, while the next highest percentage, 9.2, falls to girls "at home" (p. 329). The author reviews European experience; nowhere is domestic service other than dangerous, especially to the girl from the country (p. 270). "Defects of heredity" appear as a factor, and then a minor one, in only 48 cases. The author disclaims the adequacy of the data to throw much light on this question, but he rightly notes "a tendency on the part of some social workers to solve the complexities of human motivation by the easy method of throwing the responsibility upon the ancestors" (p. 182).

Chapter 18, on the unmarried mother in various countries, might well have been expanded, especially where it deals with European laws with regard to illegitimacy. It is a far cry from the law of England, where only an act of parliament can legiti-